

Hitherto the specimens from South-east Arabia have had never less than 30 subcaudals.

BATRACHIA.

1. RANA CYANOPHLYCTIS Schneider.
1 ♂. Abian country.
2. BUFO ANDERSONI Blgr.
1. Shaikh Othman.
3. BUFO PENTONI Anderson.
3. Wadis below Mount Manif north of Lahej.
2. Abian country.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE XIV.

- Fig. 1. *Bunopus spatulurus*, p. 137.
 1a. Upper view of head. × 2.
 1b. Side " " "
 1c. Lower " " "
 2. *Agamodon arabicus*, p. 140.
 2a. Upper view of head. × 3.
 2b. Side " " "
 2c. Lower " " "

PLATE XV.

Uromastix (Aporoscelis) benti, p. 139. ♂.

6. Description of a new Fish of the Genus *Gobius* obtained by Mr. A. Blayney Percival in South Arabia. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

[Received May 14, 1901.]

(Text-figure 9.)

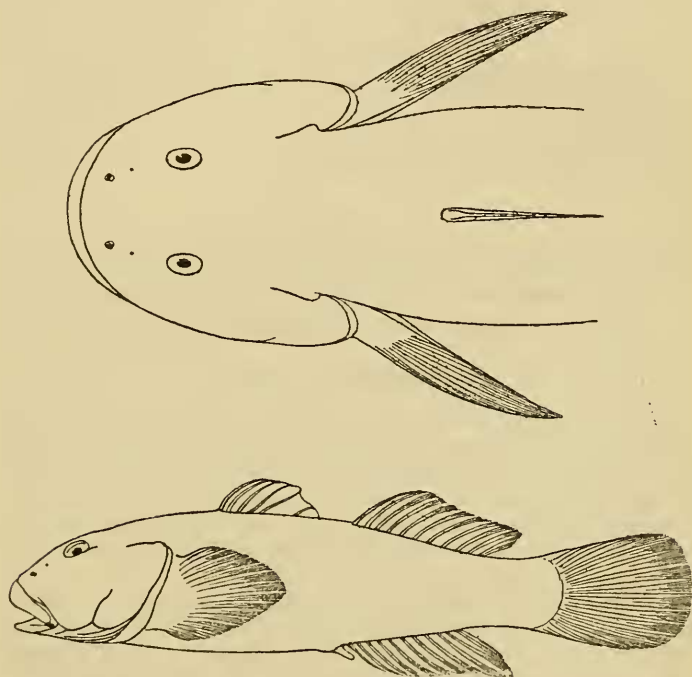
The collection made by Mr. Percival, the Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles of which have been reported upon by Mr. O. Thomas, Mr. W. R. O. Grant, and the late Dr. Anderson, contained examples of only two species of Fishes, viz., the widely distributed Cyprinid *Discognathus lamta*, and a fine Goby which I propose to name

GOBIUS PERCIVALI, sp. n. (Text-fig. 9, p. 153.)

No canine teeth. Depth of body 4 times in total length, length of head $3\frac{1}{2}$ times. Head slightly longer than broad; diameter of

eye $6\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head, twice in interocular width; snout slightly shorter than postocular part of head; upper jaw extending somewhat beyond the lower; maxillary not extending to below anterior border of eye. First dorsal with 6 rays, the length of which is $\frac{2}{3}$ that of head; its base $\frac{3}{5}$ length of head; its distance from the eye nearly equal to that between the end of the snout and the border of the præoperculum. Second dorsal with 11 rays, $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as and slightly deeper than the first. Anal as much

Text-fig. 9.

*Gobius percivali.*

developed as the second dorsal, with 11 rays. No silk-like filaments to the pectoral. The extremity of the ventral halfway between its base and the vent. Caudal rounded. Caudal peduncle slightly longer than deep. 60 scales in a longitudinal series, 28 in a transverse series. Pale olive-brown above, white beneath; dorsal and caudal fins with numerous dark dots.

Total length 165 millim.

A single specimen from a Wadi (= stream) near Lahej, coming down from the hills in the interior.

This *Gobius*, which I have much pleasure in naming after Mr. Percival, is closely allied to another large Arabian species, described by me from specimens obtained at Muscat by Dr. Jayakar, *G. jayakari* (P. Z. S. 1887, p. 663, pl. liv. fig. 2). It differs from *G. jayakari* in the shorter mouth, not extending to below the eye, in the broader interocular region, and in the shorter caudal peduncle.

June 4, 1901.

Dr. W. T. BLANFORD, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following papers were read :—

1. Notes on the Type Specimen of *Rhinoceros lasiotis* Sclater; with Remarks on the Generic Position of the Living Species of *Rhinoceros*. By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

[Received May 7, 1901.]

On August 31st, 1900, there died in the Gardens of the Society the famous female *Rhinoceros* from Chittagong which has so often been referred to in our 'Proceedings,' and the characters of which it is only fitting should be here noted, now that its skull and head-skin have passed into the possession of the National Museum.

As the animal was captured in January 1868, its age at death was more than 32 years.

The first reference to this specimen is an account of its external characters given by the late Dr. Anderson, the Superintendent of the Calcutta Museum (P. Z. S. 1872, p. 129). Then followed (*t. c. p.* 185) an announcement of its purchase for £1250. In March of the same year (*t. c. p.* 493, pl. xxiii.) our Secretary gave the history of the specimen's capture, and a figure of it, and in a footnote assigned to it the name of *R. lasiotis*, given after comparison with a Malaccan example of *R. sumatrensis* which arrived in August. In November (*t. c. p.* 790) he gave his full reasons for separating the two forms, accompanied by figures of the heads, and of the Malaccan specimen.

Dr. Gray, however (Ann. Mag. N. H. (4) x. p. 207, 1872), with a total disregard to the geography of the question, considered that it was the Chittagong animal that was the true *R. sumatrensis*, assigning the Malaccan animal first to his *R. crossii* (P. Z. S. 1854, p. 250) and afterwards (Ann. Mag. N. H. (4) xi. p. 357, 1873)